

It can hardly be by accident that we find Savary concerned in the worst acts of Napoleon's reign, such as the murder of the Due d'Enghien and the hoodwinking of the Spanish Royal Family. A dashing cavalry officer in his youth, he might have won a better name than he has left, though he has probably had to bear the blame of many an act he had nothing to do with. It is significant that he publicly raised the question of the responsibility of the Due d'Enghien's death at a time when the Bonapartist party was in the dust, and when Talleyrand could have easily crushed him if Talleyrand himself had been free of blame in that matter. In any case courage and ability must be conceded to Savary.

During the last agony of the Empire in 1814 some of the Republicans had fully realized the danger the cause of liberty ran if Napoleon fell, and Carnot, the organizer of victory under the Republic, and who had been War Minister to Napoleon for a short time in 1800, had put his services at the disposal of the Emperor, who sent him to Antwerp, which Carnot defended well, only surrendering it to the orders of the Comte d'Artois after all hope for France was gone. In 1815 he thoroughly understood what the return of the Bourbons would imply, and he threw himself heartily into the cause of Napoleon, and accepted the Ministry of the Interior. He behaved with perfect loyalty to Napoleon, although the importance he attached to the characteristic theories of his party made Napoleon say that Carnot thought of improvements in the house while it was on fire. He was nominated one of the Provisional Government, leaving his Ministry to his brother; but, opposed as he was to the Bourbons, he was outwitted by Pouche", and, with his fellow-members, was practically helpless. The Czar attempted to get his name struck off the list of those to be exiled, but it was replied that he had been the author of a work in which it was sought to prove that Louis, when Comte de Provence, had had some secret connection with "Robespierre with a view of hastening the fall or death of his unfortunate brother, Louis XVI., a libel the more dangerous as the conduct of the brothers of the murdered King had been before attacked. He retired to Warsaw and then to Magdeburg, dying in 1823.